NEW YORK DAILY TEIBUNE, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1855

LAKE SUPERIOR LINE .- 1858. AR points between CLEVELAND, DETROIT and SUPE-RIOR CITY.

The new and splendid low pressure steamers CITY OF CLEVELAND, J. M. Londy, Master; ILLINOIS, John Fra-er, Master;

CLEVELAND, J. M. Londy, Master; ILLINOIS, John F.

LEAVISG CLEVELAND AT 2 F. N.

THURSDAY, April 22.

MONDAY, May 3.

MONDAY, May 13.

MONDAY, May 14.

MONDAY, May 24.

MONDAY, May 24.

MONDAY, June 14.

MONDAY, June 14.

MONDAY, June 14.

MONDAY, June 14.

MONDAY, June 21.

THURSDAY, July 15.

MONDAY, June 21.

THURSDAY, July 15.

MONDAY, August 16.

THURSDAY, August 18.

THURSDAY, August 28.

THURSDAY, August 28.

THURSDAY, August 28.

THURSDAY, September 18.

MONDAY, August 29.

THURSDAY, September 19.

MONDAY, September 29.

MONDAY, October 3.

MONDAY, October 4.

MONDAY, October 4.

MONDAY, October 4.

THURSDAY, October 18.

WONDAY, October 18.

HURSDAY, October 28.

WONDAY, November 8.

HURSDAY, October 28.

WONDAY, November 8.

HURSDAY, October 14.

WONDAY, October 14.

WOND

The steamers make the round trip in eight days. Rooms for The of the trips can be secured by addressing TRY of the trips can be secured by addressing HOSEPV & MCRIDE.

Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

Carceland, Onio.

N. H.-Mark all Packages, "Care of Horsey & McBride eveland Onto." FARE to NEW-HAVEN, 50 CENTS-BERTHS FREE.—The Steamer ELM CITY leaves Peck Sün EVERY DAY at 3 p. m., the TRAVELLER, EVERY NIGHT at 11. Freight foregraded to Vermont, Northern New-York and Canada. FRANCIS HYDE. Agent. The GRANITE STATE leaves for Hartford EVERY TLES-

nd SATURDAY, at 5 p. m.
RICHARD PECK, Agent. THE REGULAR MAILLINE, COR STONING-

he land Route—the shortest and most direct, carrying the Lawren Mail.

The steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. Juel Stone, and C. VANDERBILT, Capt. W. H. Frazee, in connection with the STONINGTON and PROVIDENCE and BOSTON and PROVIDENCE RAILROADS, leaving New York daily (Sandays excepted) from Pier No. 2 North River, first wharf above Battery-bloc, at 6 celock p. in., and Stonington at 15:39 p. in., or on the arrival of the Mail Train which heaves Boston at 5:39 p. in. or on the arrival of the Mail Train which heaves Boston at 5:39 p. in.

The C. VANDERBILT, from New-York, Monday, Wednesday and Friday; from Stonington, Tuesday, Thorsday and Saturday; from Stonington, Monday, Wednesday and Saturday; from Stonington, Monday, Wednesday and Priday.

Pricay.

Passingers proceed from Stonington per railroad to Providence and Boeton, in the Payress Mail Train, reaching said places in advance of those by other routes, and in ample time for all the carly morang lines, connecting North and Leat. Passengers that prefer it, remain on beard the steamer, enjoy a night's rest unisturbed, breakfast if desired, and leave Stonington in the 7 a. m. train, connecting at Providence with the litiba. m. train, for Boston.

Passengers for Newport leave Stonington in the 7 a. m. train, connecting at Providence duity, except Sundays, at 9:39 s. m.

connecting at Providence dully, except Sindays, at 0:30 s.m. and 6:15 p. m. with the steamer PERRY, Capt. Alem. Fare from Previdence to Newport, 50 cents.

A baggage master accompanies the steamer and train through each way.

Per passage, berths, state-rooms or freight, apply on board the steamer, or at the Freight Office, Pier No. 2. North River, or at the office, No. 10 Battery-place.

RAILROAD and STEAMBOAT LINE. -AF-AILROAD and STEAMBOAT LINE.—AFTERNOON BOAT at 5 e'clock for HUDSON (from the
foot of Harrison et., south side), lending at Galdwell's, West
Paint (Corzens's Dock), Newburgh, Mariboro, Milton, Pough
seepie, Barrytewn, Rhinesbeck, Red Hook, Bristol, West Camp
and Catakill. FARE 50 CTS. to NEWBURGH, POUGH
KEPNEL, and RHINEBECK. Tlekets may be obtained on
board the boat to the following places: Hudson, Claverack, Meisardile, Ghent, Chatham Four Corvers, \$1.50, East Chatham,
\$1.65; Canasn, \$1.50; Edwards, \$1.50; State Line, \$1.95;
West Stockbridge, \$2; Richmond, \$2.05; Shaker Village,
\$2.20; Plutfiseld, \$2.20; Cheshine, \$2.60; South Adams,
\$2.75; North Adams, \$2.90; Dalton, \$2.45; Hinshale, \$2.50;
Washington, \$2.65; Reyert, \$3.35; Westfield, \$3.55. The
Stockshing steamer SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. M. Sherman,
will leave the Pier foot of Harrison-st (south side), on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 o'clock p. m.

CENTRAL, RALL ROAD, of NEW-JERSEY— CENTRAL RAILROAD of NEW-JERSEY

Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lacka-na and Western Railroad, and at Easten with the Lehigh

vanue and Western Railroad, and at Easten with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, commencing April 28, 1859.—
Leave New York for Easten and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 75 a. m., 12 m., and 4 p. m., i for Somer-wille by above trains, and at 5:30 p. m.

The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New York from the foot of Court-lands et., at 75 and 12 a. m., and 4 and 5 p. m.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackswamma and Western Railroad will leave at 75 a. m. only. For Lehigh Valley Railroad at 25 a. m., and 12 m.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—Leaves Fulton Market Wharf by steamer IOLAS at 6:35, 7:39 and it a. m., and 4 and 6 p. m. The cars leave Floshing, L. L., at 6:45, 8 and 10 a. m., and 1, 4 and 6 p. m. mostly and exchanging passemers with the boat at Honter's Point. Through in 56 minutes. Fare 25 cents.

N. B.—Pic Nic and Excursion parties taken at reduced rates.

UDSON RIVER RAILROAD. - From August Lapress Trains of a. m. and 5 p. m.; A bany and Troy-Passen, graphs 11:30 a. m. and 5 p. m.; A bany and Troy-Passen, graphs 11:30 a. m. and 10:30 p. m.; for Poughkeepele, 7a. m. and 3:30 p. m.; for Sing Sing, 10 s. m., 4 and 6:45 p. m.; for Poughkeepele, Tecks 111 and Sing Sing Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers also at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for Xev Verbard 11:30 and 5 p. m.; do 30 and 5 p. ONG ISLAND RAILROAD -Leaves South

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD

COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing MONDAY. May 17, 1838.
Tmins leave Depot cor. White and Centre-sts., New-York, st.
413 p. m., White Plains train, stopping at all Stations.
Trains leave Depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av. New-York, at.
310 a. m., Williamsbridge train, stopping at all Stations.
6130 a. m., Mail train, stopping at Williamsbridge and all Stations tions north.

106 a. m. Williamsbridge, stopping at all Stations.
1106 a. m. Williamsbridge, stopping at all Stations.
1250 p. m. White Plains train, stopping at all Stations.
1250 p. m. White Plains train, stopping at all Stations.
100 p. m. Williamsbridge train, stopping at all Stations.
100 p. m. Williamsbridge.
100 p. m. Williamsbridge.
100 p. m. Williamsbridge train, stopping at all Stations.
100 p. m. Williamsbridge train, stopping at all Stations.
100 p. m. Williamsbridge train, stopping at all Stations.
100 p. m. Williamsbridge train. stopping at all Stations.
100 p. m. Mail train, stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains and all Stations north.
100 p. m. Mail train, stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains and all Stations north.
100 p. m. Mail train, stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains and all Stations north.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD,-On and after MONDAY, May 10, 1858, and until further netice Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duame st. as follows, viz. DUNKIRK EXPRESS at 6 a. m., for Dunkirk and principal in

MAIL TRAIN at 8 a. m., for Donkirk and Boffalo and interme diate Stations.

ROCKLAND PASSENGER at 3 p. m., from foot Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate Stations.

WAY PASSENGER at 4 p. m., for Newburgh, Middletown and

intermediate Stations.

NIGHT EXPERS at 5 p. m., for Dunkirk and Buffalo.

NIGHT EXPERS at 5 p. m., for Dunkirk and Buffalo.

These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira mediation and Nigram Falis Railroad, for Niggars Falls, at handon with the Systems and Rhamanton Railroad, for

sendatigue and Ningara Falis Railroad, for Ningara Falis, at Ring-hamiton with the Syraeuse and Ringanation Railroad, for Syra-cure; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Rail-road for Rochester; at Great Bend with the Belaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Seranton; at Hornells-sille weigh the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Ruifalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleve-bard, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Criscago, &c. B. F. READLEY, Assistant President.

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD CO., ? NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—The

The GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE, connecting the Atlantic chies with Western, North-Western and South-Western Blazes by a continuous Railway direct. This Road also connects at Pittsburgh with daily lines of scanners to all ports out the Western Rivers, and at Coveland and Sandasy with the steamers to all ports on the North-Western Lakes—making the most direct, cheap and reliable rouse by which RREIGHT can be forwarded to and from the Great West.

RATES BETWEEN FILLABLIPHIA and PITTSBURGH.

First CLASS—Bloods, Shoes, Hats and Caps, Books (in boxes, bales and trunks). Drogs (in boxes and hales), Feathers, Furs, &c., Shirting and Teking (in original bales), Brogs in Shirting and Ware, Leather its rolls or boxes, Wood and Sheep 100 fb.

Felts, Eastward, &c., Shoes, Chairs (in casks), Henry, Bacon and Fork, united those of in sacks). Tobaccon magnificatived, except Class of Cat, &c., Foots and Fork, whiled those of in sacks).

Four CLASS—Autivity, Steel, Chairs (in casks), Tobaccon magnificatived, except Class of Cat, &c., Foots and Fork, whiled those of in sacks).

Four CLASS—Autivity, Steel, Chairs (in casks), Tobaccon magnificatived, except Class of Cat, &c., Foots, &c., Foo DENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD .-

Rosin, &c.

P. Lock P his until further notice.

GRAIN P 100 B until further notice.

Correct P base, not exceeding the B weight, until further

COTTON— & bale, not exceeding bee its weight, intel further notice.

In shipping goods from any port east of Philadelphis, be partecting to mark the package "Via Pennsylvania Railroad." All of Goods configued to the Apents of this Road at Philadelphia in this though will be forwarded without detection.

Parkear Agents—Harris, Wormby & Co., Memphis, Tenn., R. F. Saoc & Co., St. Louis P. G. O'Reilly & Co., Ernarville, ind.; Dameenill, Bell & Co., and Carter & Jowett, Louisville, Sy., B. C. Scidrom, Madison Ind.; H. W. Brown & Co., Zenseville, July, Co., Co., Co., Co., Co., and Francis & Co., No. & Killyes, Hocken, Leech & Co., No., I Aster House, New York, and Su. I. South Williamest, New York, and Su. I. South Williamest, New York, Edward & Co., Co., I Aster House, New York, and Su. I. South Williamest, New York, and Su. I. South Williamest, New York, and Su. I. South Williamest, New York, Edward & Roome, Baltimore, D. A. Stewart, Pittsburgh, R. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Philadelphia, R. R. H. T. A. SCOTT, Superantendent, Altonia, Pa.

NEW-YORK and NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD. 1858. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. 1858. Commencing May 31, 1859.
Passenger Station in New York, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av.

Commenting May 31, 1839.

Passenger Station in New York, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av.; entrance on 27th-st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

For New Haven, 7, 3 a. m. (ex.), 12:45, 3:45, 4:20, (ex.) and 5:30 p. m. For Bridgeport, 7, a. a. m. (ex.), 12:45, 3:45, 4:20, (ex.) and 5:30 p. m. For Mindry Stratistic Fairfield, South-port and Weetport, 7 a. m., 12:43, 3:45 and 5:30 p. m. For Norwalk, 7, 9 a. m., 12:45, 3:45, 4:20, (ex.), 4:45, 5:30, 6:30 p. m. For Surfeel and Greenwich, 7, 9 a. m., 12:45, 5:34, 5:39, 6:30 p. m. For Surfeel and Greenwich, 7, 9 a. m., 12:45, 5:34, 5:30, 6:30 p. m. For Surfeel, 7, 3 a. m., 12:45, 5:34, 5:30, 6:30 p. m. For Surfeel, 7, 3 a. m., 12:45, 5:30, 6:30 p. m. For Surfeel, 7, 9 a. m., 12:45, 5:30, 6:30 p. m. For Surfeel, 8:45, 5:30, 6:30 p. m. For Surfeel, 8:45, 5:30, 6:30 p. m. For Surfeel, 8:45, 5:30, 6:30 p. m. For Hartford and Springfield, 8:a. m. (ex.), 4:20 p. m. (ex.) For Camaerdiad River Railroad to Montreal, 3:a. m. (ex.) For Camaerdiad River Railroad to Montreal, 3:a. m. (ex.) For Camaerdiad River Railroad, 8:a. m., and 4:20 p. m. For New Haven and New London Railroad, 8:a. m., and 4:20 p. m. For House time Railroad, 5:a. m., 4:20 p. m. For New Haven and New London Railroad, 8:a. m., and 4:20 p. m. For House time Railroad, 5:a. m., 4:20 p. m. For Nowak Railroad, 7:a. m., 4:20 p. m. For Danhury and Norwalk Railroad, 7:a. m., 4:20 p. m. For Paphury and Norwalk Railroad, 7:a. m., 4:20 p. m. For Paphury and Norwalk Railroad, 7:a. m., 4:20 p. m. For Paphury and Norwalk Railroad, 7:a. m., 4:20 p. m. For Paphury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:a. m., 4:20 p. m. For Paphury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:a. m., 4:20 p. m. For Paphury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:a. m., 4:20 p. m. For Paphury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:a. m., 4:20 p. m. For Paphury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:a. m., 4:20 p. m. For Paphury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:a. m., 4:20 p. m. For Paphury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:a. m., 4:20 p. m. For Paphury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:a. m., 4:20 p. m. For Paphury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:a. m., 4:20 p. m. For Paphur

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—For PHILA-DELPHIA and the SOUTH and WEST, via JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express lines leave New York at 8 and 11 a, m, and 4 and 6 p, m, fore 83. Through Tickets sold for Cis-cinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Nortelly, & r, and through beggare checked to Washington in 8 a, m, and 6 p, m, trains. J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent, No bargage will be received for any train unless delivered and

Proceeds in the immutes in advance of the time of seaving.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The Fernasyivania Railroad connects at Pittaburgh with railroads to and from St. Louis, Mor. Alton. Galena and Chinage.

Ill.: Frankfort, Lexington and Louisville, Ky. Terra Haute.
Madison, Lafayette and Indiangnols. Ind.; Chinainat, Dayson.
Springfield, Bellefontaine. Sandicky. Tolodo, Clevesand. Communia, Zanesville, Musellion and Wooster, Olific, also with the strang packet boats from and to New-Orieans, St. Louis, Louisville, and Chinainat.

Passengers will find this the shortest, most expeditions and conforming route between the East and the West.

FROM NEW-YORK TO CHNCINNATI IN 50 HOURS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO CHICAGO IN 50 HOURS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO CHICAGO IN 50 HOURS. Fare as low as any other route. See handfulls in the hotels of this city.

Through Tickets, or further information, may be had at the effice of the PENNEYLVANIA RAILROAD. stor House, Breadway, J. L. ELLIOTT, Agent

Medical.

WHOOPING COUGH! WHOOPING COUGH RELIEVER-A Reliable Remedy.—The attention of mothers is called to this. For sule at M. WHITE'S, No. 20 Divisionest, N. Y., and No. 38 Main-st., Brooklyn.

Legal.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of A TURSUANCE of an order of the statement of the Landson of the China against IDRIS L. APPLEY, late of the Chy of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereon the subscriber, at the New York Javenite Asylum, 173th et. in the City of New York, on or before the eighteenth day of Marchen Landson, 1850. (mfc lawdin Tur) JAMES L. APPLEY, Administrator

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Sourogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES GAYNOR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with youthers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 51 Columbia 51, in the City of New York, on or before the fitteenth day of December next.—Dated, New-York, the 14th day of Jame, 1856.

G. VAN COTT, Administrator of j15 law6mTu James Gaynor, deceased,

N PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY JOHNSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vanisher thereof to the subscriber; at his place of bosiness, No. 233 Wash inston at, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of March next. Dated, New York, the 6th day of September 1858.

WILLIAM JOHNSON, Se7 lawdmoTu*

March next. Dated, New-York, the win day of September, 1838.

Set Tawdmottor. Administrator.

N. Y. SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York,—10HD W. THOMPSON, ir., agt. HEN-RY WALKER and MARY WALKER his wife. Anna Bella Brown and James Y. Brown her hueband, John Walker, Thomas S. Walker, David W. Walker, John G. Hitz, & Jessie Georgiana Hincks, John W. Thompson and Ehrabeth H. Thompson, Ehrabeth Corson and Cornellus Corson her husband, Agnes S. Wellington and James R. Wellington her husband, Agnes S. Wellington and James R. Wellington her husband, Agnes S. Wellington and James R. Wellington her husband, Agnes S. Wellington and James R. Wellington her husband, Agnes S. Wellington and James R. Wellington her husband, Agnes S. Wellington and James R. Wellington her husband, Maker, Medicer, James C. Walker, Marker, Walker, Benglington Cardy, husband of said Eirabeth, Isabella Walker, Joseph Cardy, husband of said Eirabeth, Isabella Walker, Henry Walker, James Walker, John J. Walker, Annu Eliza Henry Walker, James Walker, John J. Walker, and Cynthia K. his wife, Mary Rosanna Dow, Mary Elizabeth Dow and Amanda Helen Dow, James Daubat and Edward Mathews, evocutors of the last will and testament of Mary Purcett, deceased, William Walker, by Wells Brooks his committee, and —— his wife, Mary Rosanna Dow, Mary Elizabeth Dow and Amanda Helen Dow, James Daubat and Edward Mathews, evocutors of the last will and testament of Mary Purcett, deceased, William Walker, by Wells Brooks his committee, and —— his wife, and Catharine S. Kelly,—Summons for relief.—To the DEF ENDANTS: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 6th day of September, 18th and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the sobseriber, at his office, No. 27 Wall street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such

THE GREAT WONDER OF THE NINE-PROFESSOR WOOD'S

HAIR RESTORATIVE.

HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Says the St. Louis (Mo.) Democrati Below we publish a letter to Dr. Wood of this city from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks glowingly of the superior merits of his Hair Tonic. Such evidence much have its effect, when coming from a reliable source. He certificates are guaraties of treith, the Doctor needs no encomiums not useless pafery from the Press:

Prof. O. J. Wood & Co.—Gentlemen: Having my attention called a few mouths since to the highly beneficial effects of your Hair Restorative. I was induced to make an application of it upon my own hair, which had become quite gray, probably one-third white; my whiskers were of the same character. Some three mouths since I procured a bottle of your Hair Restorative, and used it. I soon found it was proving what I had wished. I need it about twice a week. I have since procured another hottle, of which I have used some. I can now certify to the world that the gray or white hair has totally disappeared, both on my head and have, and my hair has resumed its natural color.

world that the gray or white hair has totally disappeared, both on my head and tace, and my hair has resumed its natural color, and I believe more soft and glossy than it has been before for twenty-five years. I am now sixty years old, my good wife, at the age of fifty two, has used it with the same effect.

The above notice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. I am assured that whoever will rightly me it, as per directions, will not have occasion to contradict my statements. I am a other of this city, and a resident here for the last fifteen years, and am known to nearly every one here and in the adjoining towns. Any uses you may make of the above, with my name statehed, is at your service as I wish to preserve the beauties of nature in others as well as myself. I am truly yours.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

EALTHORES, Jan. 23, 1558.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23, 1858.

Frof. Wood—Dear Sir: Having had the misforture to lose the best portion of my hair from the effects of yellow fever in New Orleans in 1834, I was indinced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a tressure.

The undersigned the Rev. J. K. Bragg, is a minister in regular standing, and pastor of the Orthodox Church at Brookneid, Mass. He is a gentleman of great influence, and universally beloved.

REGORPHIED, Mass. Jan. 12, 1853.

Prof. WOOD—Dear Sir: Having made a trial of your Hair Restorative, it gives me pleasure to say that its effect has been excellent in removing inflammation, dandraft, and a constant tendency to thicking with which I have been troubled from my childhood; and has also restored my hair, which was becoming gray to its original color. I have used no other article with anything lace the same pleasure and profit.

Your truly.

J. R. BRAGG.

The RESTORATIVE is put up in bettles of three sizes, viz.

The RESTORATIVE is put up in bestles of three sizes, viz. large, medium and small; the small holds half a just, and retails for \$1 pt bettle; the medium holds at least 20 per cent more in the properties that the small holds at least 20 per cent more in green holds a quart, 40 per cent more in proportion, and retails for \$3 per hottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent more in proportion, and retails for \$3 per hottle.

O. J. WOOD & Co., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment), and Ne. 114 Market st., St. Loois, Mo.; and sold by all good Druggiets and Fancy Goods Dealery.

How THE SALE OF PORT LEAVENWORTH WAS STOPPED.—Our readers recollect doubtless that just before the close of R. J. Walker - career as Governor of Kansas he, with others, had arranged for the pur chase of Fort Leavenworth. It was before the exposreproduce that aire little operation on the Kansa-Fort, but the plot was marred, and the machinery stopped by the Chief Quartermaster, then attached to that post, and by the refusal of Gen. Harney, acting on the representations of Col. Crossman, to sanction

George Saunders, and the firm of Russell, Waddell George Saunders, and the firm of Russell, Waddell & Co., were largely interested in the operation, and they had arranged for the purchase of the Reservation for the moderate sum of \$25 an acre. The Secretary of War was willing, but the assent of the commanding officer was essential. He consulted the Chief Quartermaster, who exposed the plot and threatened to bid \$100 an acre for it himself if it were to be sold. This blow up the whole scheme, and so the military reservation is Kansas has escaped for the time the fate of

the reservation in Minnesota.

It is said that another attempt is about to be made

It is said that another attempt is about to be made for the purchase of the Fort. [Cin. Gazette. A Sermon from an Unexpected Quarter.—Re-cently the officials of one of our Sabbath-breaking Railroads were expecting the Postmaster-General, A. V. Brown, to pass over their line of road. And in or-der to make demonstrations becoming the reception of so important a personage, cedars, roses, ribbons, buckhorns and banners were brought into requisition to the result of the rain of caracthat were adorn the iron horse and the train of cars that were to adorn the iron horse and the train of cars that were to be drawn after him. In the confusion and haste of getting a flag for the occasion, one was taken from a stack of Salbath School banners that was standing near by, and when it was unfuried, he and behold, there was displayed in blazing capitals the following one none motto, "Remember the Salbath day to keep it holy?" [Kuoxville (Tenn.) Presbyteriau Witness.

New-Dork Daily Tribanc.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

HAWAHAN ISLANDS, June, 1858. Rumor has it that a high American functionary is about to enter the Ministry of His Hawalian Majesty. Verily it would seem as if to be sent to the Islands was to be put in the line of snug places for life. The present Chief Justice and Chancellor of the Kingdom, successor to the late lamented William L. Lee, came here as United States Consul; at the close of his term he accepted the appointment of Minister of Finance, and upon Judge Lee's demise was appointed to the vacant seat. And now it is expected that the highly respected and able American Commissioner, Mr. Gregg, having tendered his resignation, will, upon the ar-rival of a successor, be made Minister of Finance.

The Cabinet would then stand with two Amercans to one Englishman and one Hawaman. Robert Crichton Wyllie's (Minister of Foreign Robert Crichton Wyllie's (Minister of Foreign Relations) complexion is well known. He has written and published it on innumerable manifes-toes, reports and declarations, flanked and sup-ported always by documents ab initio. He is a de-voted Royalist. It is his sumnum bonua to serve a king. Though wealthy, he has for a dozen years toiled in office. If he can clevate majesty, no prostration of himself is too humble.

He, of course, was no friend to annexation when, a few years ago, it was discussed. Let us give him the credit of being sincere in his loyalty. The Department of the Interior is presided over by Prince Lot, the brother of the King. He is a

young man of education and ability, but like all the young high chiefs, is very dissipated. His

the young high chiefs, is very dissipated. His tendencies are of course monarchical.

The prospect is that the approaching session of the Legislature will be marked by an opposition stronger, more fully organized and ably led than has ever before appeared.

In the capital of the kingdom the people's ticket defeated that composed of Government officers by

a close and spirited contest.

In many of the country districts the Government made indecent efforts to force the return of their own nominees, and met with spirited resistance. Of all these matters our new paper, The Pacific Commercial Advertiser, was an open chronicler. The tone of this paper—its very existence—is an indication of a new spirit of independence and of popular attention to public affairs. We are proud

Not to attempt to predict what will be the doings of Ministers and members in the coming session, it will be enough to say that thorough agitation will doubtless prove wholesome. A new code of laws to be submitted will be welf discussed, but the great question of revenue and expenditure will be the most important topic, and a fearless public organ will give expression to the intelligent sentiment

of the foreign community.

Whoever shall come to preside over the finances of this kingdom will not find them in most flourish-

ing order.

The resources for replenishing the empty treasury are, from the sales of public lands, which just now are suspended, licences to merchants, taxes, poll.

are suspended, licences to merchants, taxes, poll, dog, horse and mule tax, and mainly customs. Real estate is not taxed. A poor man with a dog and a horse may pay more than a wealthy landlord. The old tariff of five per cent advalorem upon every description of goods except spirits being insufficient to provide an income equal to the constantly increasing expenses, the Legislature of 1855 enacted a new tariff, but injurious treaty stipulations with the French Government prevented its operation. ed its operation.

Wharf improvements are being made with money

whart mippore which will need to have quick and liberal returns to save embarrassment. Why is it that a country situated upon a highway of commerce, blessed above most others, with a fine climate, with much fertile soil, and of the greatest variety, is now poor instead of rich, with an empty treasury, borrowing that which heaven only knows how it can repay!

only knows how it can repay?

Another time, if it please you, I will try to an, swer the question, and to exhibit some of the advantages and disadvantages of a residence at the Islands, presently and prospectively. VIATOR.

THE RESCUED AFRICAN NEGROES.

From The Washington Evening Star.

We hear that, in a letter recently received by the President from the United States Marshal at Charleston S. C., a fear is expressed that a party in that city will interfere to prevent the due execution of the law of 1819, wherein that points out the manner in which the received by the discovered of. This anytehension of the Marshal must be nearly altogether the result of
the publication in Charleston journals of various speculative suggestions relative to the very obvious fact
that these poor creatures, if returned to Africa, will
be far worse off than if retained at labor in South Carolina, and afforded such opportunities of being civilized and Christianized, as may be enjoyed by such
utter barbarians as they are, while in the condition
they would be in, in South Carolina.
We apprehend that, in his reply, which is said to
have been transmitted yesterday, the President pointed
out to the Marshal the fact that he has no discretion
whatever in the premises, but must obey the law re-

have been transmitted yesterday, the President pointed out to the Marshal the fact that he has no discretion whatever in the premises, but must obey the law requiring him to return the poor creatures to Africa at the expense of the General Government, to which end a proper United States agent will be sent out with them for their protection, as far as possible, on arriving there. Formerly, the Government kept such an agent on the coast; but of late years the practice has been discontinued, because it was found that there was nothing whatever for him to do. The President, doubtless, also expressed to the Marshal his confidence in the groundlessness of the latter's fears, justly founded on the fact that nowhere else in the United States do the people more uniformly yield implicit obedience to the majesty of the law, than in South Carolina, wherein the dectrine of "higher law" has no defenders who are persons of substance and character. We have every reason to believe that the negroes in question will be kept strongly guarded and well provided for in Fort Moultrie, until arrangements shall have been made for their reshipment to Africa.

It is doubtless true, that they would infinitely prefer to remain in South Carolina, in the condition of the negroes they see around them, to returning to Africa and the condition they were in there. They have at least sense and information enough to induce them to such a choice. From what they say on the subject, as already made known through the interpreter, it is clear that if any of them can escape being sent back by running away they will do see, yet we have no idea

dertaking.

As for the notion that any considerable body of citi zens of South Carolina will combine to defeat the op-eration, in this case, of what they know to be the law of the land, it is most preposterous.

THE AFRICANS AT CHARLESTON.

THE AFRICANS AT CHARLESTON.

From The Charleston Mercury.

Mr. EDITOR: Your very interesting account of these people almost renders further description unnecessary. But as some of the recent contributions to your paper presented a picture altogether bright, I would be glad to show both sides.

Of those in health, or comparatively so, I found about 250, of whom some 50 were females. There were about 50 others (I do not pretend to exactness in figures) in the sick wards, in various stages of dis-

about 500 of whom some 50 were tenace. Law were about 50 others (I do not pretend to exactness in figures) in the sick wards, in various stages of disease. You have already shown that the negroes are from almost under the equator, latitude 5.00 South, longitude 12.20 East. The negroes are of various ages, from 30 years to a few months or even weekssome. I should judge, having been born on the passage. It is wonderful how either mether or infant survived such an event.

It has already been stated that they belong to various tribes. This is soon apparent from the difference of shades, from their being congregated in separate groups, and the evident inability to converse generally with each other. I observe nothing like general concert of thought or action between them, except in the chanting and clapping of hands. In these all, under the leadership of one man, the largest among them, united.

It has also been noticed that these Africans are far below the size common to the same age of negroes among us. This is understood to refer to height, for among us. This is understood to reserve neight, for, emacanted as most of them are, no one not better skilled in human anatomy than I am, could conjecture what their weight, in health, would be. Among the whole number, it struck me that the man above referred to may have been five feet eight inches high—a thew more may reach five feet six; but beside these there did not seem to be any of the men who were over five feet two or three inches. Some few, a half dozen perhaps, of the men, and a few more women seemed in good health and condition. It is supposed

that these exceptions of the former were of such as were not stowed away in the hold, but were employed in working about the slaver. The women, for some mexplained crasson, were undoubtedly in better condition than the men. You have already stated that the latter were wholly nade, and the former nearly so. One of the most singular of the subblishous I saw was that of a woman whose hands were adorned by a pair of cotton gloves—almost her only covering. There was scarcely any combiness among them; and the only one whose appearance agreeably attracted attention was the so-styled Princess, whose tattoning certainly gave evidence of great dexterity and skill in the art.

I have no pretensions to science, and must leave the ethnological questions to the learned, who, I trust, are engaged in their investigations. But to even the casual observer, the difference of tribes is quite evident. I was surprised that few or none exhibited the very thick lips and flat noses which we are accustomed to see in the African. The hair would, doubtless, be kinked, but, in accordance with the usages of slavers, it has been shaved, probably at the time of sailing from Africa. Our communications with them were each in part by eight, which they understood readily.

it has been shaved, probably at the time of sailing from Africa. Our communications with them were made in part by signs, which they understood readily, and in part through an interpreter. This man was one of the slaver's crew, who did not profess knowledge of the Negro dialect, but the principal Negro had a smattering knowledge of Portuguese, from having worked or ships, &c., on the coast, and in this language beconversed with the interpreter. It was evident they understood each other, for upon our party asking the sailer to show us the Congo tribe, the Negro brought three men, who took their pinces before us, and I dissailer to show us the Congo fribe, the Negro brought three men, who took their pinces before us, and I distinctly heared him say "Congo." I was struck with their teeth. Some were even, as usual; one tribe had the two central upper fore-teeth cut out in a semi-circle; while in another the front teeth were sharpened to a point. Many of the Negrees, especially with the aid of an old flannel shirt or frow sers, booked as familiar as household or plantation slaves. In many such the feature and expression reminded us of familiar faces at home.

home.

The result of the whole visit was intense sympathy for them and indignation towards their captors. You may read of the herrors of the "middle passage," but the half cannot be told as one view of these unfortunates will tell the talle. Dysentery, dropsy and opthalmia, all, I believe, the productions of contact, want of ventillation and want of exercise, are the prevailing diseases. But even where these were not visible the spectacle was harrowing. The effect was very starting when you saw them squatting on their haunches, with their kness drawn up behard their elbows, in an attitude common to apes and babeous, but which no human frame clothed in flesh can attain. Some, when sitting and told to rise, did so with great difficulty, and moved with a step as tottering as I ever saw after illness. The very head seemed but a skull encased in a black covering.

One thing impressed me foreibly—the complete docility, amounting to mere mechanical submission, of all these creatures. In the sick ward, the physician was applying caustic to the eyes of his patients. When this painful remedy was applied—and, poor creatures, they knew not that it was a remedy, or anything but part of the system of cruelty to which they had been subjected—they covered their faces with their hands in pain, and with their heads all bowed in meck submission, and, though many were young children, not a sound, not a nummar escaped. I left the scene clustened and humbled, but with gratitude too. I trust, to Almighty God for a lot cast in a Christian land.

I cannot close without one reflection. It is a painful concession, but it must be made—that the slave-trade cannot be suppressed by coercive measures. The efforts of the three or four principal powers of the world have failed, and indeed aggravated the evil. The truffic in slaves is as old as the African race, and will be coeval with it. It is as plainly sanctioned by the Bible as any other traffic. But the law declaring the slave-trade piracy has not checked, but, by enhancing the price, has heme.

The result of the whole visit was intense sympathy

the Bible as any other traffic. But the law deciaring the slave-trade piracy has not checked, but, by enhancing the price, has stimulated it. These negroes purchased on the West Coast at from 50 cents to \$1, and cesting scarcely more than \$10 or \$15 to be delivered on the coast of Cuba, were all to be sold by contract at \$560 round, or \$177,980 for the cargo. Such gains are too tempting to be resisted by those who make haste to be rich.

The traffic in slaves is no sin; but the slave-trade, as conducted, is a great crime. But that crime, and all other crimes, will continue while the world lasts. Hence punitory laws and provisions; and the man who would not mitigate the horrors of the slave-trade while it goes on, because he would sanction the traffic is as wise as he who would have no prison discipline, because he abhorred crime and criminals. I am, therefore, irresistibly led to the conclusion (and the recent visit has had a great agency in it) that the laws, as they now stand, should be repealed, and in their

as they now stand, should be repealed, and in their stead provision should be made to secure the comfortable treatment of the slave.

I do not wish to be understood as advocating the introduction of more Africans into our State. As a mere question of expediency, I would not have another.

A CHARLESTONIAN.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Mr. John Clancy, President, in the chair.
Sundry petitions were referred. A series of resolutions in relation to public urinals on the piers; directing the Street Commissioner to advertise for designs, &c., was offered and laid over under the rule.

A long debate occurred in relation to the appointment of prospectors for several short sewers.

Mr. TCKKER claimed that the opposition of the Board was occasioned by the refusal of the Croton Board to appoint their friends inspectors.

Several members denied that such was the case.

Several members denied that such was the case and said they refused because they did not consider an inspector necessary on short sewers. After a long debate the ordinance directing their construction was lost for want of a constitutional vote.

The report of the Committee on Assessments of the Board concurring to confirm the assessment list for paving Lexington avenue with block or Belgium pavement from Thirty-fourth street to Forty-third leads to the sandonted.

pavement from Thirty-lourin sectors are treet was adopted.

The report of the Special Committee on repairing the City Hall was called up again. In connection with the construction of the bell tower, Ald. Tucken moved to amend by inserting "a suitable fire-proof material," instead of "iron."

Ald. Owens moved to strike out that portion directable, the executed on the lower portion of the

ing the tower to be erected on the lower portion of the Park. The motion was carried, and the report as amended was adopted.

amended was adopted.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, stating what has been done in relation to repairing the city as follows:

STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, 3

repairing the city as follows:

STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, 1

To the Hoa, the Comman Council of the City of New York:
I have the honer to inform you that on the morning of the lith of August ultimo, immediately after the burning of a part of the roof and other portions of the City Hall, instructions were given to have the rubbish cleared away and a temporary over placed over the building where the roof was destroyed, to protect the records and other property from the weather. The Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies was directed to take immediate personal charge of the whole operation, with orders to do no more than was absolutely necessary to accomplish the purposes stated above, and to have the work completed in the shortest practicable time.

Murther examination induced the belief that the frame capports of the bell had been so far weakened by imming as to reder it insecure. The bell was therefore ordered to be removed from the roof of the Hall. This rendered uncless for the present, the only remaining fire-alarm bell in the lower part of the city; it was consequently deemed absolutely necessary to creek a temperary frame for this bell in the immediate vicinity of the Fire Alarm Telegraph Office.

All the work above referred to has been executed. It was endered with the approval of—after consultation—the Major and various members of the Committee of the Common Council The urgany of the case was such as to demand its completion without the delay that would result from waiting the authority to erect. The total expenditures for the temporary for of the City Hall, the removing of the belifty and bell, the construction of a temporary belief tower, the striking apparatus, &c., will not exceed \$2.500.

of a temporary beli-tower, the striking apparatus, acstreed \$2.500,
The old copper, from brass and lead, being exposed and liable
to be stolen if not sold at once, was ordered to be sold by the
Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies for the hishest price that
could be obtained. He reports the sale as follows:

750 47
To James M. Frost, 7.208 fb siren at 15. 25
To James M. Frost, 7.208 fb siren at 16. 25
To Admiral Nelson, 747 fb lead at 5. 27
To Admiral Nelson, 747 fb lead at 5.

The resolution from the Board of Councilmen in fe-ver of paying the members of the Common Council \$ per sitting, was called up and laid on the table. The Board then adjourned to Thursday next. BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

The Board met on Monday afternoon, Mr. CRARLES G. Connell in the chair.

Communication from the City Inspector.—A communication was received from the City Inspector in reply to a resolution of the Board of Councilmen requesting him to report the cause of his neglect in not publishing the specifications and advertising for proposals for cleaning the streets of this city. In answer, Mr. Morton states that immediately on the receipt of the resolution he addressed a note to the Corporation Counsel, requesting him to prepare the form of contract, &c., requesting him to prepare the form of contract, &c. requesting him to prepare the form of contract, &c., but as yet Mr. Busteed had made no reply, but that as soon as he did the City Inspector would comply with the directions of the Common Council. Last

A communication was received from the Croton A communication was received from the Crobon Aqueduct Board submitting estimates for building sewers in Houston, Spring, Morton and Thirty-fourth streets. Laid over.

The monthly statement for August of Geo. H. Purser, the Corporation Attorney, was received. It showed that the sum of \$154.75 was collected for violations of Corporation ordinances. Laid over.

Faural Expenses.—A bill was brought up for expenses incurred at the funeral of the late Councilman Judson.

Mr. Choss arged that this bill and all others of a similar nature should be referred to a Committee for

similar nature should be referred to a Committee for examination.

Mr. Brany intimated in strong terms that some of the members who were present in the hall at the time of Councilman Gilmartin's funeral, procured gloves and then went away without attending the funeral. He charged Mr. Cross with abusing the members of the Common Council, and he (Mr. B.) had seen Mr. Cross furnish himself with a pair of gloves at the funeral and then go off about his business.

Mr. Cross said he did not see the harm in that.

The motion to refer was lost, and the bill passed.

A communication was received from the Central Park Commissioners relative to the improvement of

Park Commissioners relative to the improvement of the streets and avenues in the vicinity of the Central

Yesterday Messrs, Haskett and Holmes had a meeting at the usual place, and discussed the usual topics. Mr. Hot was remarked that he had commenced four suits against parties for violations of the Excise law. He speke of Judge Daly's decision that the complaint in these cases, alleging in general terms the selling of liquer was good in law, and that the penalty of \$50 could be collected for every day in the year-making a total of \$18,250. The action in which that decision was delivered was based on the first and or complaint made before this Board during the tr years it has been in existence, in which legal or dence had been proffered to him of the selling spirituous liquors illegally by any person He desired an adjournment of a week, so that he coul-present the papers before the Board. If, according to the opinion of the learned Corporation Counsel, the Board had violated the law by extending its session

Mr. HASKETT assented to Mr. Holmos's views. Mr. HASKETT assented to Mr. Holmos's views.
Mr. Holmes said if any one was desirous of making application for license, he could do so at the office of Mr. Haskett or himself.

A Mr. Reed, a gentleman supposed to be connected with the Liquor interest, who was present, asked if the Counsel to the Corporation was the legal adviser

Mr. HASKETT-No. Sir; 1 should be very sorry if

Mr. Hot was said that they were happy to receiv mr. Holves said that they were happy to receive in-traction, no matter from what source it came. He was now ready as he always had been to prosecute any person against whom legal evidence was shown.

Mr. Haskert hoped brother Holmes would first prosecute those persons who obtained licenses last year, and who had not yet paid for them.

Adjourned to next Monday.

Adjourned to next Monday.

BROOKLYN BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

A meeting of this Board was held at the County Jail yesterday, Mr. Swith in the chair.

A communication was received from the Commissioner of Jarors, submitting allst of persons in the county who are qualified to act as Jurors. They number about five thousand. The subject was referred to the Committee on Jurors for examination and report.

A communication was received from Judge Morris, stating that he had appointed Peter Clemitson an officer of the Courts. The matter was referred to the Committee on Courts.

The Committee on Accounts of Superintendents of the Poor submitted their report, and joined with the Superintendents in recommending that \$415,000 be raised by tax for the support of the poor. Also, recommending the erection of a small-pox hospital on the County Farm, the purchase of additional land, and in favor of draining the farm.

Gen. Creasure spoke strongly in opposition to the erection of any more pest-houses on the County Farm, and thought if buildings for county purposes were increased for twelve years more in the same proportion that they had been for the past twelve years, the nuisance would become insupportable and compel residents to move away, see their families die around them of pestilence, or take the law in their own hands to preserve themselves, as the Staten Islanders did.

Mr. Cross spoke of the necessity of creeting a small-pox hospital, as the presant building was inadequate for the purpose; and besides, it stood in disagreeable proximity to another man's land. It was therefore necessary to purchase more land in order to erect such buildings as were required, at a proper distance from neighboring farms.

That portion of the report relating to the small-pox hospital and the purchase of land was laid upon the table, and the remainder was adopted.

That pertion of the report relating to the small-pox hospital and the purchase of land was laid upon the table, and the remainder was adopted.

Mr. Camprell submitted a report recommending that the sum of \$224, required for the maintenance of a Metropolitan Police force in the country towns of Kings County, be omitted in the tax levy.

The Supervison stated that the tax levied and colling to the force of the force of

The SUPENISOR States that the fax is a set of a set of the feet of the previous year for that purpose was still in the hands of the County Treasurer.

The report was adopted.

The amount of general taxes as fixed by the joint Board was confirmed, and the Board adjourned.

JAMES S. WADSWORTH,-Mr. Wadsworth writes Geneseo, Aug. 31, to The N. Y. Times, as follows:

Sin: My attention has been called to a statement
by your Albany correspondent, in your paper of the
27th inst., to the effect that I had changed my position
as to the use of my name in connection with the Gubernatorial nomination to be made at the approaching
Regulblican Convention. It is proper that should ay that your correspondent has been misinformed.

tien under any circumstances whatever.

Respectfuly yours. JAMES S. WADSWORTH. BUSINESS OF THE PENSION OFFICE.-The following is an abstract of the business of the Pension Bureau under the act of 3d March, 1855, for the last month

(August): Number of applications for bouncy land received...... It will require 28,567,250 acres of the public lands to estisfy these warrants, as follows:

6 warrants of 40 acres each.... 5 warrants of 100 acres each.... 5 warrants of 10 acres each....

THE JENNINGS ESTATE AGAIN. - A new claimant to the Jennings property has arisen in the village of Fergusonville, Delaware County, N. Y., in the person of Mr. George Hearne, late of Brentford, England whose mother is the last of the Jennings family, and now living, nearly eighty years of age. The late pessessor of the property is presumed to have been the uncle of the old lady above mentioned, and the best legal talent will be employed in support of the

THE CHOCTEW NATION .- The Fort Smith Herald earns that the election in the Choctaw nation to adopt or reject the Constitution framed at Docksville May last, has resulted in its rejection. The Herald

May last, has resulted in its rejection. The Herala says:

"We are pleased to state, upon the authority of Gov. Walker, that, in obedience to an existing law, he transmitted to each of the States of the Union, for the use of their State libraries, one copy of the Choctaw laws, recently printed, and asked in return a contribution of the statute laws and Supreme Court reports. In response to this request the states of Illinois, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, Rhode Island, Peensylvama and Connecticut have forwarded books to the number of one hundred volumes. The Governors of the States of Missouri, Wissonsin, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Kentucky and Delaware have promised to ask authority of their Legislatures to Michigan, Minnesota, Kentucky and Delaware nave promised to ask authority of their Legislatures to send the books desired. We trust all the States of the Union will assist our friends, the Choctaws, in the highly honorable effort they are making to form a

Takiso a Copper Cent from a Cuille's Stomach.

On Monday last, a little girl about three years of age, daughter of Mr. Philip Potsdam, living near the curner of Fifth and Sycamore streets, swallowed a cupper cent, of the old coinage. The child suffered considerable pain, but all efforts to remove the cent by catherties or emetics proved unavailing. Yesterday afternoon, however, the coin was skillfully taken from the stomach by a physician, by the use of an instrument inserted in the mouth. [Cincinnati Gazette.]

Horses for the Fresch Engenor.—In accordance with orders transmitted to H. H. Hunnewell, esq., of Boston, by Louis Napoleon, purchases have recently been made for him of three beautiful horses. Two of these searchs Two of these animals were procured in this vicinity, and one was obtained in Montpelier, Vt. One of the and one was obtained in Montpelier, Vt. One of the animals is of a brown color, the span are of lighter color. They weigh from 1,100 to 1,200 pounds each, and are in all respects creditable specimens of the equine family. Mr. Hunnewell bought a span for the Emperer last year, which accounts, perhaps, for his partiality for New-England horses. They go to New-York to-day to be shapped for France.

[Bestea Transcript.

The New-York Tribune. 1858-59.

The successful laying of the trans Atlantic Tele-

graphic Cable marks a new era in the history of Human Progress. Henceforth, Europe, Western Asia and Northern Africa lie within an hour's distance from our shores, and the battle which decides the fate of a kingdom, the capture of a Vicana or Gibraltar, the fall of a dynasty, the triumph of a usurpation, the birth of an heir to royalty, the death of a Nicholas or Wellington, in any country which touches the Mediterranean, the Euxine, the Black Sea or the German Ocean, will be published in New-York the next morning, if not on the very day of its occurrence. In a moment, as it were, we have been thrown into the immediate intellectual neighborhood of the whole civilized and a large portion of the semi-barbarous world. The rise and fail of stocks in London or Paris will henceforth be reported from day to day in the journals of our senbeard cities. The boldest operators in Wall-street will refuse to buy or sell until they have read the quotations of that day's business on the Royal Exchange and at the Bourse, whose transactions will have closed an hour or so before ours can begin. A revolution in Paris, an important vote in Parisament, an insurrection in Italy, a fire in Constantinople, will be discussed around the breakfast-tables of New-York a few hours after its occurrence. A mighty though silent transformation in the conditions of human existence has just been effected by the little wire stretching across the ocean's bed from the coast of Ireland to that of British America, and one inevitable result of this must be an unexampled community of feeling and interest among the nations of Christendom, and a constant desire for a more intimate acquaintance with each other's doings through the medium of the Newspaper Press. It seems hardly possible that thousands should not henceforth regularly read their own journals, who have hitherto been content with an occasional glance at those taken by their neighbors; while those who have hitherto been content with a Weekly issue will now require a Semi-Weekly or Daily. In short, Intelligence, always a vital element of growth in wisdom, success in business or enjoyment in life, has now become indispensable

-THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, now more than seventeen years old, which was the first journal in the world that appeared regularly on an imperial eight-page sheet at so low a price us two cents, and which has attained the unparalleled aggregate of more than 200,000 subscriptions, respectfully solicits its share of the new patronage which the Metropolitan Press is henceforth constrained, at a heavy weekly cost, to deserve. It asks especially the patronage and active favor of REPUBLICANSof those who hate all forms of oppression, and desire that every rational being shall be free to employ his faculties in such innocent manner as he shall deem best-of those who could extend Liberty and limit Slavery-but it further appeals likewise to all who look and labor for the return of National thrift, plenty, prosperity, through the Protection of American Industry by wisely discriminating duties on Imports-all who favor National Progress through internal development and melioration rather than by external aggression and extension-all who would rather have the National resources devoted to the construction of a Railroad to the Pacific than to the purchase or conquest of Mexico, Nicaragua or Cuba-all who would retrench radically our present inordinate Federal expenditures by abolishing or immensely reducing the Army and Navy, and expending the money thus saved on works of beneficence which will endure to bless our children-all who profoundly realize that "RIGHTEOUSNESS exalteth a nation, and that no real advantage can ever accrue to any person or community from acquisitions or successes achieved by means which contravene the laws of Eternal Right. The free allotment of limited portions of the Public Lands to Actual Settlers thereon, and every hopeful to diminish the sum of human misery from dearth of employment or inadequate recompenso-every scheme especially that seeks to help the unfortunate by enabling and teaching them to help themselves-must command our carnest sympathy and cooperation.

Within the present year THE TRIBUNE has provided itself with a new and faster Press at a cost of \$30,000, merely that some of our subscribers may receive their papers a mail earlier than they otherwise might do. With correspondents at the most important points throughout the civilized world. and a staff of writers chosen from among the best in the country, we believe that even those who dislike the politics of our sheet concede to it frankness in avowing its convictions and ability in maintaining them. We appeal, then, to those who believe that an increased circulation of THE TRIBUNE would conduce to the political, intellectual and moral well-being of the Republic, to aid us in effecting such increase. As we employ no traveling solicitors of subscriptions, we ask our present patrons in every locality to speak to ther neighbors and friends in our behalf; we shall gladly receive from any friend lists of those who would receive and read a specimen copy of one of our editions, and shall be particularly grateful to those who may send us such names from post-offices at which we have now no subscribers. Whatever additions may thus be made to our circulation shall be paralleled by increased efforts and expenditures to make our issues more valuable and useful than they have hitherto been.

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will act as our agents in getting up slube and forwarding subscrip When you order THE TRIBUNE be careful to give the name

paper sent. And when you change your residence, and desire your paper changed accordingly, state the name of both Poet. Offices-where you have been receiving it, and where you wish Offices—where you have been received to the future.

When convenient, send a draft or check, made payable to our order, in preference to sending bills, as it will prevent the possibility of the loss of money by mail. Notes or bills, however, that you have not at our risk, when you preserve a description of bills and take a Pounaster's receipt to show that the money has bills and take a Pounaster's receipt to show that the money has